



FIRE GUARD Newsletter



NUMBER 43, JANUARY 1990

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FIRE SERVICE BILL OF RIGHTS

Both HR3587 and HR2813 would amend the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974.

The Fire Service Bill of Rights authorizes the minting of a coin series honoring Benjamin Franklin, one of the founders of the American fire service. Surcharges on the sale of the coins would be placed in a trust fund reserved for fire programs run by the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA), including several new programs established by the bill.

The new programs would:

- * Establish a National Hero Scholarship to help pay college costs for children and spouses of fallen fire fighters.
- * Establish scholarships for fire fighters taking academic courses in fire protection, fire science and related programs.
- * Purchase and distribute to every fire department in the United States computer equipment that could be used for hazardous materials response, among other things.
- * Establish an independently operated National Fire Center and Museum in Washington, D.C., that would show the history of fire and emergency services.
- * Provide a one-time grant to an institution researching burn injuries and burn prevention.

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FIRE MARSHAL'S SECTION

	<u>Page(s)</u>
In Memory. . .Bruce Houston	2
MFIRS 1989 Deadline	3
Harvard Application	3
Catastrophic Injury Bill	4
Spontaneous Combustion. . . From Towels	4
Conflice of Interest Opinion	5
Certificate of Valor	5

FIRE TRAINING SECTION

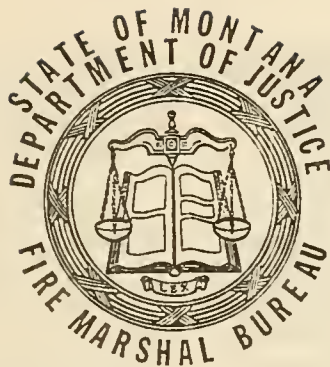
	<u>Page(s)</u>
Fact or Fiction	7
Pass It On . . . (Various Programs From FSTS)	8
Mid-Winter Fire Chiefs Meeting	9
Haz Mat Final Rule (In-depth article that affects <u>all</u> fire departments)	10 - 16
Haz Mat Courses	17
ICS - Part 3 (Indispensable Common Sense)	18 - 20
Press Release - This Fire	22 - 23
Title IV Funds	24
County Fire Warden School	25
Resource Center Video Update	26
Training Schedule	27 - 28

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IN MEMORIAM

BRUCE A. HOUSTON

1930 - 1989

By Robert P. Nieuwenhuyse
Deputy State Fire Marshal

On November 27, 1989 the Montana Fire Marshal Bureau lost a dedicated Deputy State Fire Marshal; Fire Service and Law Enforcement Agencies lost a trusted colleague with the passing of Bruce Houston. Following a brief illness, Bruce died having faithfully served the Fire Marshal Bureau since 1973. Prior to coming to the Bureau, he was involved with the fire service beginning as a volunteer fire fighter in Northfield, Minnesota where he attended school. In 1957 Bruce began working for the Boeing Company Fire Department earning the rank of Lieutenant. He became Fire Protection Officer for the Minute Man Missile Program in 1966 and was appointed Assistant Fire Chief at the Glasgow Air Force Base in 1970.

As a Deputy State Fire Marshal, Bruce earned a reputation as a diligent investigator and inspector; he assisted in the prosecution of many arson cases and shared his talents and expertise as an instructor at the Montana Law Enforcement Academy and many regional fire related schools.

Bruce's quick wit and bright personality, his readiness with a smile and the latest joke will long be remembered by those of use whose lives he touched and inspired. He was proud to serve as a motivated and professional example to those in both fire service and law enforcement and always sought to bring those two entities together in the cause of fire/arson investigations.

Bruce Houston will be sorely missed in the Fire Marshal Bureau. We thank his wife Olive for sharing Bruce with us and grieve with her and their family.

The family of Bruce Houston has requested they have the opportunity to express their thanks to everyone for their concern during Bruce's illness.

TO ALL FIRE SERVICE PERSONNEL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

We wish to express our heartfelt gratitude to all for the many cards, telephone calls and flowers sent during Bruce's hospitalization. To the many who were able to attend the memorial service and the many cards and beautiful flowers that were sent. We will forever remember your caring love and most of all, your friendship.

The memories and the friendship will sustain us all with the loss of Bruce as a husband, father and friend.

THE FAMILY OF BRUCE HOUSTON

MONTANA INFORMATION REPORTING SYSTEM (MFIRS) - 1989 DEADLINE

By. A.L. Varone

January 31, 1990 is the deadline this year for receiving fire incident reports. I have mentioned in previous articles that reports need to be completed and submitted on a weekly basis. The majority of you comply with this requirement and it we greatly appreciate it. Because of the strict time constraint this year, we are asking everyone be prompt with their year end data.

1989 has been difficult for everyone because of the policy directing more complete and accurate information reporting. We are discovering, however, that cooperation has been the norm rather than the exception and it has made our jobs much easier. As the year has progressed, fewer reports are being returned indicating your desire to relate accurate information. Next year's indications show that Montana will be among those few able to confirm factual, reliable material to the federal government.

If you have any questions or are having difficulty with any area of the reporting, please give our office a call. Once again, thank all of you for your cooperation and effort in helping Montana achieve a reporting program to be proud of.

**MERRY CHRISTMAS !!!!!!!
HAPPY NEW YEAR!!!!!!!!!**

By A L. Varone

The Fire Marshal Bureau would like to wish everyone a very joyful holiday and prosperous new year. This is the season when we can all sit back and review the past year with mixed feelings. some days have brought us inspiration and gratitude; others merriment and laughter. Then, again, there have been occasions that have saddened all our hearts.

The Bureau has experienced some of each. Tom Selleck, Deputy State Fire Marshal in Billings, retired in January after thirteen years of service. Tom is highly respected in his field and did an outstanding job for Montana. The Bureau misses him greatly. He tells us he is enjoying his 'free' time. However, he still investigates a few cases now and then for insurance firms.

John (Jack) Sousa has been hired as Deputy State Fire

Marshal in the Billings area. Jack comes to Montana from South Colby, Washington. He has eighteen years experience in firefighting, nine years in the administrative area. He has attended Olympic Community College in Bremerton, Washington, Pasadena City College in Pasadena, California, and Mt. San Antonio College in Walnut, California; his major field is Fire Science. We feel Jack will be an asset to the Fire Marshal bureau and welcome him and his wife, Jeanne, to Montana.

Jim Leaf, Deputy State Fire Marshal in Glendive, is recovering from quintuple bypass surgery. He gave us quite a scare but is on the mend and has been back to work for a few months.

Bruce Houston, Deputy State Fire Marshal in Helena, passed away in November. He was ill a very short time and we still have not recovered from the shock. We extend our sympathy to his wife, Ollie, his three children and grandchildren. It will be difficult to replace Bruce with the same calibre individual.

We sincerely hope the next decade will bring health and happiness to all of you and that 1990 will prove productive and fulfill all your ambitions and dreams. From everyone in the Fire Marshal Bureau - Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!!!!

APPLICATION PROCEDURES ESTABLISHED FOR 1990 HARVARD PROGRAM -- F.E.M.A.

EMMITSBURG, MD. -- Application procedures have been established for the 1990 Fire Executive Fellowship Program. The Fellowship Program, jointly sponsored by the United States Fire Administration (USFA) and the National Fire Academy (NFA), is conducted in cooperation with Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

Each year, through a national competitive selection process, up to six senior fire executives are awarded fellowships to attend Harvard's annual "Program for Senior Executives in State and Local Government." The three-week summer program is conducted on the Harvard campus i Cambridge, Massachusetts.

For the 1990 program, the following criteria and guidelines have been established. They represent standards agreed upon by both Harvard University and USFA/NFA.

To qualify, an applicant must be a senior fire executive who has demonstrated significant accomplishments. In addition, each applicant must possess the potential to

impact and initiate change.

Preference may be given to applicants who are graduates of the National Fire Academy's Executive Fire Officer Program, although completion of this program is no longer a prerequisite.

Preference may also be given to applicants who have completed graduate level degree programs or who have completed graduate level course work.

Applications must be received no later than January 31, 1990. For more information on the program, contact Ms. Terry Johnson, National Fire Academy, Emmitsburg, Maryland 21712 or call (301) 447-1239

\$5,000 FIRE SERVICE SCHOLARSHIPS

By A.L. Varone

If you know of anyone that is interested in a career in the fire service, scholarships are now available at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute for the study of **Fire Protection Engineering**.

Eligibility:

Members/former members of the fire service
And their sons, daughters
Career, part-paid, call or volunteer
Federal, state, county or municipal
Private, industrial, public or military
Fire Explorers (BSA)

Fire service scholarships are made possible by a grant from CIGNA Corporation with additional support from Volunteer Firemen's Insurance Services. For more information contact: Fire Service Scholarship Coordinator, Center for Firesafety Studies, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Massachusetts 01609 (508) 831-5593.

*****CATASTROPHIC INJURY BILL*****

By A.L. Varone

The Montana Law Enforcement Museum Coordinator has contacted our Bureau requesting we make the following announcement.

HR 2870, an amendment to the Crime Control and Safe Streets Bill, has been introduced in Congress. This bill, if passed, will provide \$100,000 to **ANY** public

safety officer injured in the line of duty if that injury results in a permanent disability and the officer will be unable to ever perform any gainful work again. The amendment states that the permanent disability must have occurred while in the performance of an official duty. Should the payment be made, the \$100,000 benefit would be "in lieu of" the federal Public Safety Officers Death Benefit payment of \$100,000. This proposed amended law will apply to cases of Line of Duty Permanent Disability that dates back to July 1, 1986.

The Montana Law Enforcement Museum Coordinator feels "This is a long overdue benefit - let your elected Washington representatives know how you feel for its passage!!!". If you are interested in getting a copy of this bill, you may request it from your elected congressman.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION FROM HOT TOWELS

THE ORLANDO SENTINEL, 7/15/89 -- As most fire personnel are aware, there exists a phenomenon known as spontaneous combustion. This type of fire ignition is now being found on a regular basis by hotel owners who use cotton towels. Recently, the laundry room of the Quality Inn High Q in Orlando, Florida, a fire ignited because of spontaneous combustion in a pile of slightly damp towels that had been removed from the hotel dryer.

The fire in the Quality Inn High Q was extinguished by the building's automatic sprinkler system. A similar fire in the Orlando Marriott on International Drive burned down the unsprinklered laundry room, which was a separate facility from the main hotel. The other buildings that make up the Orlando Marriott are sprinklered facilities.

Evidently, through the night, the combination of a large pile of towels, that were slightly damp, and were piled together to keep in the heat, had the exact factors necessary to ignite spontaneously. Some of these factors include: the towels have to be heated to 212 degrees or more; they have to be piled together to hold in the heat and they have to be damp. Other influences include the presence of animal fats or certain cleaning detergents in the fabric.

Although this phenomenon is rare, Orlando County Deputy Fire Chief Ed Spahn, estimated that about four to seven fires in Orlando area hotels this year started because of spontaneous combustion.

According to Chief Spahn, the best way to avoid spontaneous combustion is to keep the towels separated after removing them from the dryer.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT REPORTING IN NFIRS - 1990

By A.L. Varone

The National Fire Incident Reporting System will be implementing **Hazardous Materials Incident Reporting** as a part of NFIRS in 1990. Following are excerpts of FEMA, USFA NFIRS Technical Bulletin No. 1989-2 explaining the background of their decision.

"Because NFIRS Version 4.0 was not responsive to the accountability of Hazardous Materials Incidents, the National Fire Incident Council (NFIC) developed and pilot tested a Hazardous Materials Reporting System which was compatible to the present NFIRS Version 4.0. NFIC developed the Hazardous Materials data elements which will be incorporated into the 1990 901 Fire Reporting Codes and also developed the reporting Form NFIRS-HMI. The plan is to make the system operational effective January 1, 1990."

The State Fire Marshal decided to implement the Hazardous Materials Reporting System. I recently received a copy of NFIRS Version 4.1, will be receiving additional information and will be attending a meeting in February that will brief me on the reporting requirements. As information becomes available to me, I will report it to you. I should be receiving the appropriate upgrade software for those who use computers for reporting and will forward them on as I obtain them.

ATTORNEY GENERAL RULES ON CONFLICT OF INTEREST

By Ray E. Blehm, Jr.

Attorney General Marc Racicot, on December 7, 1989, issued an answer to the question asking: Does membership or trusteeship in a Volunteer Fire Department create a conflict of interest if the volunteer firefighter also serves on the board of a fire service area.

The Attorney General concludes: "that the offices of trusteeship of a volunteer fire department and a fire service area are not incompatible under the foregoing test. Volunteer fire departments and fire service areas are separate governmental entities. Neither owes its creation or continued existence to the other. Each lacks any form of supervisory authority with respect to the personnel of the other. Finally, there is no indication that dual trusteeship imposes an insurmountable obstacle to the proper discharge of the attendant duties thereof."

"In view of the foregoing conclusion that dual trusteeship does not constitute a conflict of interest in this instance, there is no reason to answer your second question.

THEREFORE, IT IS MY OPINION:

1. Concurrent trusteeship of both a volunteer fire department and a fire service area does not constitute a conflict of interest.
2. Trusteeship in a volunteer fire department is not incompatible with simultaneous trusteeship in a fire service area."

The cite for this ruling is 43 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 47.

CERTIFICATE OF VALOR PRESENTATION

By Ray E. Blehm, Jr.

On December 15, at a well attended ceremony, the 1989 Certificate of Valor were presented by Governor Stephens. Craig Martin and Chad Sedgwick received their awards for the rescue of Mary White from a burning ranch house south of Two Dot. Efforts to locate Jack Campbell, who assisted in the rescue, have been unsuccessful. The Fire Marshal Bureau would appreciate any assistance in locating Mr. Campbell.



Pictured from left to right are Chad Sedgwick, Governor Stephens and Craig Martin.

!!!!!!!!!!!!!! ATTENTION ALL FIRE REPORTING AREAS !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

The response we have received on the Census Questionnaire is still falling far short of our expectations. There are nearly 500 fire reporting areas in Montana and fewer than 40 have completed this information. It is important that Montana be represented correctly. Our population is very small and accurate data is essential for reporting purposes. Disinterest may play a large part in not submitting this information, but it could make a difference on future legislation. If Montana has to report that insufficient data was collected to summarize accurate statistics, it could be detrimental to future progress for the fire service. Please complete the form below and return it AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE	
FDID Number _____	Fire Department Name _____
County _____	Zip Code _____
Total of Population Protected _____	
Source of Population Information (Circle One)	
1. Census Tract	3. Fire Department Estimate
2. State or Local Government	4. Other
Number of Firefighters _____	(Also Complete Applicable Areas Below) (AT LEAST ONE APPLIES)
Full Paid City Fire Department _____	
City Fire Department: # Part Paid _____ # Full Paid _____	
Volunteer City Fire Department _____	
Rural Fire District _____ # Paid Personnel _____ # Volunteer _____	
Number of Fire Companies _____	
Fire Service Area _____	
Other _____	
Please Return To: A.L. Varone Department of Justice Fire Marshal Bureau 303 North Roberts, Room 371 Helena, Montana 59620-1417	

FIRE TRAINING SECTION

- - FACT AND FICTION - -

Fiction: I used to be a Basic Instructor, but since certification has been required I can no longer teach.

Fact: FSTS still accredits training delivered by Basic Instructors when using the Basic Skills (30/30/30) Course materials or any part of them. Your Final Report must reach FSTS in order for credit to be given and certificates issued.

Fiction: Our Training Officer quit and now we cannot train because we have no one certified by FSTS.

Fact: FSTS offers Instructor and Fire Fighter Certification as a service to local fire organizations. The Chief is responsible for the training program in the local fire department and has the authority and responsibility for designating who provides training for the organization.

Fiction: Any training I get can be used to recertify with an equivalency certificate.

Fact: To be considered valid for recertification purposes, training must be accredited by FSTS. To be accredited, training must meet FSTS standards. FSTS standards generally require that the instructor be competent (have a Basic, Instructor I or II Certification, or be approved by FSTS) and that Final Reports be filed.

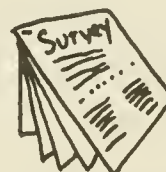
Fiction: If our department elects not to participate in the Certification Program, we are not permitted to participate in other FSTS Programs.

Fact: FSTS offers a variety of programs to support local fire service organizations as large as Billings and as small as Hogeland. Local officials may pick and choose whatever programs they feel will

best support the training needs of their organization.

Fiction: My certification is no good because I got it before the State Program was nationally accredited.

Fact: Every certification is as valid and valuable as the testing process required to obtain it. Every certification issued by FSTS is recognized by FSTS. When portions of the Montana Program are changed and brought into compliance with national requirements for accreditation, FSTS certifications will be recognized nationally. This has been the case with Instructors since August 17, 1989 and Fire Fighter I's since October 1, 1989.



HAVE YOU COMPLETED YOUR FSTS SURVEY?

If not, please help your State Training School by completing and returning it. If you failed to receive one, please let us know and we will get you a copy. We must have one for each fire service organization. We will start contacting those who have not returned them in early '90.

MSU EXTENSION SERVICE RECOMMENDED!

The Fire Training Advisory Council, meeting in Great Falls on December 16 and 17, voted to recommend to the Board of Regents that the School be affiliated with the Montana State University Extension Service.



Pass It On

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?!...

We frequently receive calls from distraught trainers who are seeking some new ideas to generate some excitement in lessons. Perhaps a quick review of packages available from FSTS is in order.

Fire Attack - A 12 to 20 hour canned video/workbook Program which has been very popular. Any experienced instructor can facilitate the delivery of this Program. There is a charge for workbooks.

National Fire Academy Instructor Kits - Complete teaching packages with Instructor Guides, Student Manuals and visuals are available on the following topics: Basic Inspections, Instructional Techniques, Fire Service Management, Fire Service Supervision, Fire Fighter Safety and Survival, Incident Command System, Preparing for Incident Command and Commanding the Initial Response. Instructor needs background in the respective topic area for the kit to be used effectively. No cost.

Essentials A, B, C, D, E - These Instructor Kits consist of lesson plans and visuals divided into 16 hour blocks. Traditional approach to training. No cost.

Fire Fighter I - This new Program is catching on fast. It consists of a series of tactics taught in context with crews of three. Instructor training on this non-traditional approach is necessary to effectively use these materials. Coaches Manual is available for \$10. Contact FSTS for special training.

Basic Skills I, II, III (30/30/30) - This Course is based on the information contained in the IFSTA "Fire Service Practices for Volunteer and Small Community Fire Departments". This package includes lesson plans divided into three 30 hour Programs. Certificates are issued for completion of each block and all three blocks. This Program can be taught by any Basic or Certified Instructor.

Surviving The Hazardous Materials Incident - This new kit includes 20 video tapes and 11 units, an Instructor Guide and Student Manual. Instructors should have some Haz Mats experience.

Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Protection - Video/textbook Course for individuals concerned with local wildland/urban interface problems. Good for fire chiefs, trustees and county officials.

Mobile Labs - FSTS has Flammable Liquid and Smoke Diving Mobile Labs which can be used for training props. There will be a Residential Sprinkler Lab available Summer '90.

Manual Program - For those who want to master the IFSTA Manuals. This Program requires self-study and then testing on recall of materials from context in the Manual. Separate certificates are issued for each manual and upon completion of all.

REMEMBER, your training program is your responsibility. Some of the programs listed above can help you. If your training needs a complete overhaul, well we can help with that also. We can have a representative meet with you to get your training program organized so that it meets your specific needs. Give us a call at 761-7885.

Do you know why the Egyptians wrote their history on walls? They knew that if they put it in the files, it would be lost forever.

KUDOS---KUDOS---KUDOS---KUDOS

From Butch:

BIG TIMBER - for hosting the pilot Fire Prevention Class, serving lunch to students and basketball lessons.

TOM RUSSETT and LOU COSTANTINO - for help with recent training class on a cold night.

From FSTS Staff and Ross:

ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS - Blehm, Bruwelheide, Glover, Mahugh, Murphy, Perrin and Seddon for driving to and from Great Falls during severe weather and putting in long hours to attend a Meeting.

From Brian:

CRESTON FIRE FIGHTERS - for hosting the Fire Fighter I Development Pilot on two weeks notice and doing a great job!

POLSON FIRE DEPARTMENT - for loaning an engine for the Fire Fighter I Development Pilot held in Creston.

FGO STAFF - Thanks for your hardwork and dedication in the past year. I look forward to our working together in the future.

IN CONTEXT ATTENDEES (12/17/89) - for coming in on such short notice and working in the cold weather.

From Ed Hartin:

CRESTON FIRE FIGHTERS - Great job in hosting the Fire Fighter I Development Pilot.

DARRELL KURK, Fort Ellis Fire Chief for providing and/or assisting seven Gallatin County Fire Departments with the Smoke Truck and Smoke Diving training.



THANKS A MILLION

MONTANA FIRE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION Mid-Winter Board Meeting by Larry E. McCann

The Montana Fire Chiefs Association held its Mid-Winter Board Meeting in Kalispell on December 8 - 10.

The largest segment of the Meeting was spent setting goals and objectives for the Association. We went ahead with our planning session and accomplished a great deal.

The Montana Chiefs set the tentative educational agenda for the 1990 Conference in Kalispell September 28 and 29. The agenda will be in the next Fire Guard.

The Chiefs Association accepted the resignation from the Board of Scott Orr, 2nd Vice President. We will miss Scott's input. With Scott's resignation the Board asked Creston F.D. Chief Gary Mahugh to fill the position.

The Montana Chiefs Association will be contacting all the other fire service organizations in the State to begin the process of setting up a Montana State Fire Caucus at the Legislature. The goal is to make the common concerns for all fire associations known to the legislators, i.e. funding, fire fighter safety, equipment.



HAZ MATS

The Final Rule - What Does It Really Mean? by

Gregory G. Noll
Haz/Mat Coordinator
Prince George's County
Fire Department
MSFA Haz/Mat Committee

Among the most significant changes affecting the fire service during the 1980's has been the increased recognition, emphasis and impact of both voluntary consensus standards and governmental regulation upon our day-to-day operations. Among the most notable has been OSHA 1910.120 - "Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response."

On October 17, 1986, President Reagan signed into law the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). Title I, Section 126 (a) of the SARA law required the Secretary of Labor to "promulgate standards for the health and safety of employees engaged in hazardous waste site operations." This includes emergency services personnel who respond to incidents involving hazardous materials. OSHA issued an interim final rule on December 19, 1986. After public comments were taken, OSHA published the final rule 29 CFR 1910.120 on March 6, 1989, which is entitled Hazardous Materials Operations and Emergency Response. There were several major changes made in the final rule from the interim final rule. Most of these changes dealt with the training of personnel.

There are four areas of operations covered by the final rule. They are:

- Clean-up operations at uncontrolled hazardous waste disposal sites identified for clean-up by a government agency;
- Operations at hazardous waste treatment and disposal sites;
- Corrective actions at hazardous waste treatment and disposal sites;
- Emergency response at the scene of hazardous materials incidents.

This article will deal primarily with the responsibilities placed on emergency responders by the final rule.

Of particular importance to emergency services is the time line for implementing the OSHA 1910.120 requirements. The following timetable summarizes the current key dates of implementation:

- * The interim final rule of December 19, 1986 is **still** currently in effect.
- * March 6, 1989 - OSHA issues the OSHA 1910-120 final rule.
- * June 23, 1989 - The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated an identical health and safety standard to OSHA 1910.120 which will cover both state and local government employees in those states which do not have an OSHA-approved state plan.
- * March 6, 1990 - The emergency response provisions of the OSHA and EPA health and safety standards become effective and the interim final rule of December 19, 1986 is revoked.

Paragraph Q-Emergency Response to Hazardous Substance Releases is the primary area of concern to the emergency services. Responsibilities include the following:

(1) Emergency Response Plan. A written emergency response plan is required to be developed and implemented. Specific criteria which should be addressed are the following:

- Pre-emergency planning and coordination with outside parties;
- Personnel roles, line of authority, training and communications;
- Site security and control;
- Evacuation routes and procedures;
- Decontamination procedures.

(2) Procedures for Handling Emergency Response. The requirements of this section reflect the need for sound and effective site safety practices at hazardous materials incidents. Among the requirements are the following:

- a) A senior response official must establish a site-specific incident command system and assume the role as the Incident Commander.
- b) The Incident Commander must, to the extent possible, identify the conditions and substances present and implement appropriate emergency operations. This includes the use of the appropriate level of personal protective clothing.
- c) Employees engaged in emergency response who may be exposed to hazardous substances presenting a potential inhalation hazard must wear protective-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) while engaged in the emergency response operation.
- d) The Incident Commander must limit the number of people operating in those areas of

potential or actual exposure. A buddy system must be used; back-up personnel must also be in place. Personnel trained to a minimum level of advanced first-aid must be present on-site.

e) A Safety Officer must be designated by the Incident Commander with the specific responsibility to identify and evaluate hazards and to provide direction with respect to the safety of operations for the emergency at hand, and he/she shall have the authority and responsibility to alter, suspend or terminate those activities.

f) The Incident Commander shall assure appropriate decontamination measures are implemented.

g) SCBA may be used with approved cylinders from other approved SCBA manufacturers.

(3) Skilled Support Personnel. Skilled support personnel must be given an initial briefing at the incident site prior to their participation in any emergency response. This group includes personnel skilled in the operation of specialized equipment, such as earth moving and digging equipment.

(4) Specialist Employees. These are individuals who may be called upon to provide technical advice or assistance to the Incident Commander. Specialist employees must be trained and demonstrate annual competency in their respective field of specialization.

Although these requirements do not directly impact the emergency services, they do illustrate the need for emergency response personnel to ascertain and verify both the training and expertise levels of such specialists.

(5) Training. The most extensive changes within the OSHA final rule are in the training requirements.

The interim final rule emphasized a consistent number of training hours (24 hours). The final rulemaking places greater emphasis upon the duties and functions expected to be performed by an emergency responder. These requirements can be satisfied by a combination of specific training hours, and annual training or demonstration of competencies.

The final rule is also an excellent example of the integration of voluntary consensus standards into the regulatory rule making process. The emergency responder classifications utilized and the respective competencies expected of each classification are taken from NFPA 472 "Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents". Their relative training levels are as follows:

- * First Responder-Awareness
- * First Responder-Operational
- * Hazardous Materials-Technician
- * Hazardous Materials-Specialist
- * On-Scene Incident Commander

(8) Trainers. Individuals involved in training emergency responders should meet one of the following requirements:

- a) Completion of a training course for teaching the respective subjects (i.e. Train the Trainer).
- b) Have the training and/or academic credentials and instructional experience to demonstrate both competent instructional skills and a good command of the subject matter.

The issue of training and certification for hazardous materials trainers will be the topic of a future OSHA Announcement of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR).

7) Refresher Training. Members must participate in "annual training" of sufficient content to maintain competency, or the employee shall demonstrate

competency at least yearly. A consistent and well documented annual training program would most likely satisfy the intent of the law.

(8) Medical Surveillance and Consultation. OSHA has clarified, within the preamble, how the medical requirements impact the emergency services.

a) OSHA is not requiring fire fighters who must wear respiratory protection 30 days or more annually to participate in a medical surveillance program.

b) Members of an organized and designated hazardous materials response team and Specialists shall receive baseline physical examinations. These members are defined as "... an organized group of employees, designated by the employer, who are expected to perform work to handle and control actual or potential leaks or spills of hazardous substances requiring possible close approach to the substance. The team members perform responses to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances for the purpose of control or stabilization of the incident."

c) Any responder who exhibits signs or symptoms which may have resulted from a chemical exposure during the course of an incident shall be provided with medical consultation. Medical examinations are to be provided at no cost to the employee and scheduled as follows:

- (1) Prior to assignment to the hazardous materials response team.
- (2) At least once every twelve months.
- (3) At termination or reassignment from the hazardous materials response team.
- (4) As soon as possible upon notification that an employee has developed signs or symptoms indicating a possible over-exposure to hazardous substances or health

hazards, or if the employee has been injured or exposed to concentrations exceeding permissible exposure limits.

(5) At more frequent times, if the examining physician determines that an increased frequency is medically required.

OSHA provides no recommended standard or guideline regarding the content of the exam; therefore, the examining physician must determine its content based upon supporting documentation provided by the employer as to the job requirements, expected exposure levels and the added stress of any required personal protective clothing.

(9) Chemical Protective Clothing.

Chemical protective clothing and equipment must meet certain requirements in terms of their proper application, selection, training, storage, maintenance and use.

(10) Post-Emergency Termination.

This area deals specifically with the removal and disposal of hazardous materials from an incident site. If emergency response personnel do not engage in clean-up operations, they are not required to comply.

IMPACT ON THE EMERGENCY SERVICES

Not many people like change, particularly when it comes from an organization outside of the one they belong to. The promulgation of the OSHA 1910.120 rulemaking will place many new requirements upon the emergency services at a time when there is already an increased demand for services without a visible increase in resources to meet those demands. Other sections of the legislation will assist communities in safely and effectively meeting many of the

planning and response challenges to the hazardous materials problem.

The OSHA 1910.120 requirements are going to force many public safety agencies to make difficult decisions. For some it will mean limiting haz mat response activities to the First Responder-Operational Level. Other departments will make a substantial resource commitment to upgrade their hazardous materials response team capabilities. The net result will, hopefully, be a safer environment for the men and women of the emergency services and the community at large.

First Responder - Awareness

These are individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response notification process. The primary focus of their haz mat responsibilities is to secure the incident site, recognize and identify the materials involved, and to make the appropriate notifications. These individuals would take no further action to control or mitigate the release. First Responder-Awareness personnel shall have sufficient training or experience to objectively demonstrate the following competencies:

- a) An understanding of what hazardous materials are, and the risks associated with them in an incident;
- b) An understanding of the potential outcomes associated with a hazardous materials emergency;
- c) The ability to recognize the presence of hazardous materials in an emergency and, if possible, identify the materials involved;
- d) An understanding of the role of the First Responder - Awareness individual within the local Emergency Operations Plan. This

would include site safety, security and control, and the use of the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook;

e) Know how to implement basic decontamination measures;

The most common examples of First Responder - Awareness personnel include law enforcement and plant security personnel, as well as some public works employees. There is no minimum hourly training requirement for this Level; the employee would have to have sufficient training to objectively demonstrate the required competencies.

Fire Responder - Operational

Most fire department suppression and EMS/rescue personnel fall into this category. These are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their primary function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading and protect exposures.

First Responder - Operational personnel shall have sufficient training or experience to objectively demonstrate the following competencies:

- a) Knowledge of basic hazard and risk assessment techniques;
- b) Knowledge of how to select and use proper personal protective clothing and equipment available to the operational-level responder;
- c) An understanding of basic hazardous materials terms;
- d) Know how to perform basic control, containment and/or

confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available;

e) Know how to implement basic decontamination measures;

f) Possess an understanding of the relevant standard operating procedures and termination procedures.

First responders at the Operational Level shall have received at least 8 hours of training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the previously mentioned areas, as well as the established skill and knowledge levels for the First Responder - Awareness Level. An excellent reference source for the First Responder Level is IFSTA's textbook on "Hazardous Materials for the First Responder".

Hazardous Materials Technician

These are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases for the purpose of stopping the release. Unlike the Operations Level, they generally assume a more aggressive role in that they are often able to approach the point of a release in order to plug, patch or otherwise stop the release of a hazardous substance.

Hazardous Materials Technicians are required to have received at least 24 hours of training equal to the First Responder - Operational Level and have the competency in the established skill and knowledge levels outlined below:

- a) Capable of implementing the community Emergency Operations Plan;
- b) Ability to classify, identify and verify known and unknown materials by using field survey

instruments and equipment (direct reading instruments);
 c) Able to function within an assigned role in the Incident Command System;
 d) Able to select and use the proper specialized chemical personal protective clothing and equipment provided to the Hazardous Materials Technician;
 e) Understand hazard and risk assessment techniques;
 f) Able to perform advanced control, containment and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and equipment available to the Hazardous Materials Technician;
 g) Understand and implement decontamination procedures;
 h) Understand basic chemical and toxicological terminology and behavior.

A review of these competencies makes it very clear that it is doubtful that any training program can satisfy all the required competencies in a 24-hour curriculum. Discussions regarding training program design and content should focus upon achieving the established skill and knowledge competencies, in lieu of focusing on the hourly requirements. Reference sources for the Technician Level include IFSTA's "Hazardous Materials: Managing the Incident" and the OSHA/NIOSH/EPA/USCG Manual "Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities".

There are many communities which have personnel trained as Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT's), yet do not have the primary responsibility for providing basic or advanced life support. Similarly, Hazardous Materials Technicians may not necessarily be part of a hazardous materials

response team. However, if they are part of a designated team as defined by OSHA, they must also meet the medical surveillance requirements as established in Section 9 and Paragraph F.

Hazardous Materials Specialist

These are individuals who respond with and provide support to Hazardous Materials Technicians. While their duties parallel those of Technician, they require a more detailed or specific knowledge of the various substances they may be called upon to contain. This individual would also act as the site liaison with federal, state, local and other government authorities in regards to site activities.

Similar to the Technician Level, Hazardous Materials Specialists shall have received at least 24 hours of training equal to the Technician Level and have competency in the following established skill and knowledge levels:

a) Capable of implementing the community Emergency Operations Plan;
 b) Ability to classify, identify and verify known and unknown materials by using advanced field survey instruments and equipment (direct reading instruments);
 c) Knowledge of the state emergency response plan;
 d) Able to select and use the proper specialized chemical personal protective clothing and equipment provided to the Hazardous Materials Specialist;
 e) Understand in-depth hazard and risk assessment techniques;
 f) Able to perform advanced control, containment and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and equipment available to the Hazardous Materials Specialist;

- g) Able to determine and implement decontamination procedures;
- h) Ability to develop a site safety and control plan;
- i) Understand basic chemical, radiological and toxicological terminology and behavior.

Where the Hazardous Materials Technician possesses an intermediate level of expertise and is often viewed as a "utility person" within the haz mat response community, the Hazardous Materials Specialist possesses an advanced level of expertise. Within the public sector, the Specialist will often assume the role of the Safety Officer or Haz Mat Sector Officer, while an industrial Hazardous Materials Specialist may be "product specific". Finally, the Specialist must meet the medical surveillance requirements outlined within Section 9 and Paragraph F.

On-Scene Incident Commander

A new section in the final rulemaking pertained to the training of Incident Commanders. Incident Commanders, who will assume control of the incident scene beyond the First Responder Awareness Level, shall receive at least 24 hours of training equal to the First Responder Operational Level. In addition, the employer must certify that the Incident Commander has competency in the following areas:

- 1) Know and be able to implement the community's incident command system;
- 2) Know how to implement the local Emergency Operations Plan;
- 3) Understand the hazards and risks associated with working in chemical protective clothing;
- 4) Know the state of emergency response plan and the Federal Regional Response Team;

- 5) Know and understand the importance of decontamination procedures.

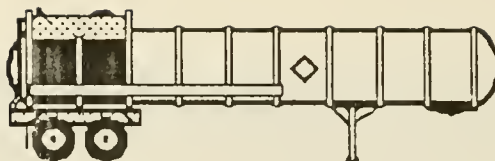
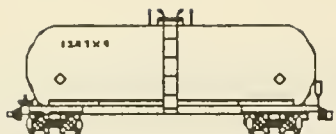
(Reprinted with permission from Maryland Fire and Rescue Institute Bulletin, November 1989)

RELATED HAZ MAT PROGRAMS AVAILABLE FROM THE FSTS RESOURCE CENTER

Surviving Haz Mat Incident Instructor Kit K0051
(State Emergency Response Commission purchased two of these kits for the Resource Center)

Anhydrous Ammonia (V0318)
Bleve (V0249)
Case Studies for Haz Mats (V0180)
Chemical Preparedness (V0095)
Decontamination (S0293)
Emerg Response Guidebook (V0269)
First on the Scene (V0100)
Gasoline Truck Emergencies (V0250)
Handle Radiation Accidents (V0145)
Haz Mat Occupancies (V0330)
Haz Mat Intro Course Part1 (V0257)
Haz Mat Protective Clothing (V0282)
Haz Mat Intro Course Part2 (V0258)
Haz Mat Final Rule (V0365)
Haz Waste & Fire Serv (S0100)
Haz Waste Small Quantity (V0083)
HazMat 1st Responder 1 (V0240)
HazMat 1st Responder 2 (V0241)
HazMat 1st Responder 3 (V0242)
HazMat1-Assessing Problem (S0096)
HazMat2-Identify Products (S0097)
HazMat3-Incident Response (S0098)
HazMat4-Incident Resolve (S0099)
Helena Train Explosion (V0356)
Implementing Title 3 SARA (V0224)
LP Gas Emergencies (V0179)
LPG Teleconference (V0160)
Protective Actions HazMats (V0357)
Radioactive Emerg. Part 1 (V0345)
Radioactive Emerg. Part 2 (V0346)
Sulfuric Acid (V0311)
Teamwork (V0158)

The man who complains about the way the ball bounces is likely the one who dropped it.



**DIETER HEINZ
FIRE CHEMISTRY COURSE
March 15 - 18 1990
Fire Services Training School
Great Falls**

A special Training Program by Dr. Dieter Heinz, Fire Chemist and Educator from San Luis Obispo, California will begin March 15 at 8:00am and conclude March 18 at 5:00pm at the Fire Services Training School in Great Falls.

Dr. Heinz is a nationally known expert on Haz Mats, both as an instructor and consultant. Some of you may remember him speaking at the Fire Chiefs Conference in Billings this Fall. The material he will deliver is similar to his delivery in Billings, however with much more depth.

Our target audience is fire service personnel who require training to the Haz Mat Technician Level.

This Course was initially going to cost each participant \$100. However, Montana has qualified for a federal grant involving hazardous materials. We are pleased to announce that there will be no charge for the four day Class. Be advised that early registration is encouraged since there is a limited number of spaces available.

Make plans now and reserve your slot. Remember: "In the Hazardous Materials Business, the Name of the Game is Staying Alive."

HAZ MAT COURSES

Haz Mats Incident Management
January 13 & 14
1st State Bank - Malta
Bruce Suenram, Instructor
Missoula Rural Fire District

Haz Mats For 1st Responders
February 3 - 4
Sidney Fire Department
EPA Instructors from
Denver, Colorado

Haz Mats Incident Management
February 10 - 11
Parkview Jr High - Dillon
Bruce Suenram, Instructor
Missoula Rural Fire District

Haz Mats Incident Analysis
February 17 - 18
Harlem Fire Department
Tom McIsaac, Instructor
Belgrade

**Recognizing, Identifying,
Chemical Evaluations**
March 15 - 18
FSTS - Great Falls
Dieter Heinz, Instructor
San Luis Obispo, CA
\$100 Registration Fee

**If you want to go into politics,
make sure that when you run for
something, you stand for
something.**

**It's not your age that matters.
It's how your matter ages.**

ICS

ICS - Indispensable Common Sense Part 3

So you have studied ICS and command procedures, and now you are ready to manage an incident. Hold on, here we go.

You are at the fire station at 9 PM when an alarm is received for the Grand Piano Furniture Store. You know, as a result of pre-fire planning that this is an old three story frame building in the front, with a one story warehouse in the rear. They are connected and there is no fire separation between front and rear. Exposure B is another three story frame and is separated from the Grand Piano by only a frame wall. Exposure D is a three story masonry building which is 6" from the Grand Piano. Exposure C is across the street and a vacant lot. Exposure A is several small brick buildings across the street and set back to provide 60 feet from the Grand Piano. As the dispatcher continues to give the alarm you are considering your priorities. (Life safety, incident stabilization, property conservation) You glance out the window as you leave the station and notice the glow from the middle of town. You have a working fire!

Upon arrival at the scene you complete your assessment of priorities and initial size up, assume command, and advise E-11 that your goal is to contain the fire to the rear half of the furniture store. You have fire showing through the roof in the center of the warehouse portion with the remainder of the building charged with smoke. You feel the best chance any occupant might have for survival is for E-11 to stop the fire, and that neglecting the fire to perform a primary search would be an unreasonable risk for your fire fighters. Engine

11 responded at the same time you did with personnel who were at the station. Your SOP's call for all your apparatus to be dispatched (4 Engines, 1 Truck) on such an alarm, and for big lines to be laid on the way in for commercial structures. Knowing this will be done, you can concentrate on your command responsibilities.

Your only resource at this time is Engine 11 and you assign them interior attack, A side, and to position their master stream for application on exposure B in the event you switch to defensive. You continue to operate in the mobile command mode. E-11 advances a big line through the A side toward the rear of the building. You recognize that the probability of success for E-11 containing the fire in the rear is 50% and you order a second alarm. (Dispatch knows what to do because it's all been planned out, dispatchers trained, and procedures written out.) Engine 131 responds and you assign them to backup Engine 11 with the interior attack, provide a second water supply, and position for master stream application on side D. You also assure that Engine 131 knows that our goal is to contain it to the rear of the fire building.

Engine 132, Engine 13, and Truck 1 respond and stop in a staged position awaiting assignment from Command. You have two crews report to you for assignment. These tactical crews are made up of members who reported directly to the incident scene, organized themselves into crews, and now their leader is reporting to Command for assignment. You assign Crew Dawson (The Crew is designated by the leader's last name since they have no apparatus number for such use.) to take a

line from E-131 and enter side A of exposure B for primary search. At this point, you need to limit the number of subordinates reporting to you. You see that E-11 and 131 are not making progress. The second alarm mutual aid companies have not yet arrived, you have E-132, T-1, E-13, and Crew Dritto its and a Crew staged awaiting assignment. You are about to be overwhelmed.

You dissolve the members of the Crew Dritto, assigning their leader to Plans, fire fighter A to Safety and fire fighter B to secondary staging. You need a Plans Officer to assist you by tracking resources and to discuss the next course of action. The Safety Officer will cover the incident perimeter and make it as safe as possible. The staging area manager will find and manage the area where incoming apparatus and crews are briefed and deployed from. You establish a Command Post near the incident scene perimeter on the A side of exposure D. This position gives you good visibility and provides a safe work area.

Crew Dawson reports an all clear in exposure B and that fire is extending into several areas on all three floors. E-11 reports that they are being forced from the building by fire and Engine 131 is with them. You immediately revise your goal to "contain the fire to Grand Piano and exposure B" and communicate that change to operating personnel. You create Division B by advising E-11 that that is their designation. You also assign T-1, and Crew Dawson to Division B. Division B knows, as a result of ICS training, that they are responsible for all activities occurring on that side of the incident. You advise Engine 131 that they are Division D and their assignment is the exposures on the

D side. You also assign Engine 13 to this Division. Second alarm companies arrive (4 Engines) and you immediately assign Engine 10 to Division D, while others await assignment in staging.

Exposure B1 is a three story fire resistive building which has windows opening on all floors on the fire side. You know that lines will have to be extended and maintained on each level, but getting that accomplished as well as a primary search is the job of Division B. Your job as Command, is to get the resources and identify the goal. You operate on the strategic level while your subordinates think tactically.

Other mutual aid units arriving from some distance include E-91, E-92, E-51. You anticipate the need to deploy these resources soon, so you request a third alarm assignment. You assign Engine 91 fire brand patrol outside the incident scene perimeter, Engine 92 and 151 to staging. Another crew is formed from those arriving at the scene (Crew Crowder) and assigned medical treatment. No injuries have been reported, but if they are we will be ready. Crew Crowder sets up a first aid station in a good location but away from the Command Post. As the fire works its way toward the front of the building you become concerned for the exposures on Side A, on the opposite side of the street. You designate Engine 92 Division A and assign Engine 151 to that Division, with the assignment of protecting exposures on side A. Your third alarm resources begin arriving at staging. Good managers always have resources in reserve and ready for immediate use.

Command now has three Divisions, one Crew, and one Engine

operating at the scene, with additional resources in staging. The Plans Officer and Safety Officer are filling Command Staff positions which assist Command in managing the incident. A suitable office across from the incident is serving as a Command Post. Command is running a serious incident with many resources, but all is under control. Command has used ICS, SOP's and common sense to run this incident like a business.

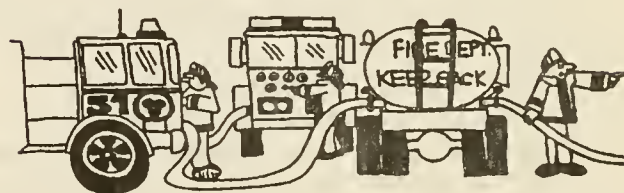
You get progress checks frequently from each Division and every other subordinate. Due to the small size of Exposure D some of their personnel have been assigned salvage work in the basement. Command does not need to make this assignment because it is part of Division D's responsibility. Division D is responsible for every thing happening in Division D, including life safety, incident stabilization and property conservation. Division D has been advised that a Safety Officer and medical treatment function are operational.

As the incident in brought under control, Command again revises the goal and begins to scale back resources. Likely, the resources taking the greatest beating will be released first. If this had been incident of longer duration, Command would have rotated personnel through a rest and rehab function. The reserves in staging could be rotated with crews who need rehab.

In this incident we haven't used the full capability of ICS. We had no Operations Chief, no Information Officer, no strike teams, etc. Most incidents simply don't require full utilization of the System to be effectively managed. We need to use the parts of the system which

help us run an incident, and not one thing more. But we need to know the entire System and how to use it, because we never know when that incident will come along which requires full utilization.

Nothing discussed in any of the three articles on ICS is new, bizarre, or unnecessary. ICS is simply **INDISPENSABLE COMMON SENSE.**



New Course Available Operating Fire Pumps

The Fire Services Training School is pleased to inform you of the new one day training session now available dealing with "Operating Fire Pumps". This short 8 hour class includes field work and is an excellent learning experience for new driver/operators as well as the more knowledgeable ones.

The Course addresses the following areas:

- Basic Operations of Pumps.
- Full Explanation and Demonstration of the Two Stage Pump.
- Why should relief valves be properly set?
- What is the function of a relief valve?
- Rules of thumb when pumping on the fireground.
- Do's and Don'ts of pump operations.
- Annual pump test demonstration.

This Course is offered on a cost recovery basis. Please contact Jens at FSTS for more information.



Good Job!!!

Miles City Safety
Program is praised.

Miles City fire fighters used an actual house this year for teaching fire safety to area school children.

In past years, fire education programs had been taught in the schools. This year's Program was valuable because it allowed the children to actually see, feel and smell the damage that a fire can do in several minutes.

The house that was used for fire fighting training was set up in four mini classrooms. Rooms included a bedroom, living room, kitchen and a room showing various fire hazards such as a Christmas tree, clothing near a fireplace and matches on a bed.

Children were guided through each room and fire fighters discussed possible fire causes with the children. This was one of several original fire safety programs we have heard of. If you have a good idea, drop us a line, so we can pass it around.

BN FOUNDATION HELPS FIREFIGHTERS

Burlington Northern Foundation has donated \$5000 to Fisher River Fire Company in a Grant that will enable the small Department to obtain SCBA's, a portable folding tank and other safety equipment.

The 13 member Department covers an area along U.S. 2 from McKillop Road to the boarder of Flathead County, serving residents around Crystal Lake, Happy's Inn and the Thompson Lakes.



Dillon will build a new Fire Station, get new equipment and the Grant Rural Fire District will also build a new fire hall. This news is from the recent voting in Dillon.

The approval in the City was 77 percent and the fire district vote was favored by 75 percent. A good majority of the voters were behind this effort.

The new \$350,000 Dillon Fire Station will have eight truck bays and a wash bay. A shortage of space and the lack of storage, adequate heat and a detoxification room helped prompt the two year effort to get a new hall.

Mayor Jim Wilson said, "We're just gratified to the people."

STATE ELECTRONIC BULLETIN BOARD ON LINE

Montana State government has put up a new electronic bulletin board. It offers access to information about state government agencies, and their various services.

This Board is now accessible by dialing 1-800-962-1729 and 444-5648 in Helena. FSTS will use this new service by uploading its Training Schedule whenever changes are made. So if you have computer modem capability, keep in touch with this State BBS.

There are several other national bulletin boards, call Bruce for more information on numbers, etc.

**People with a lot of brass never
seem polished.**

THIS IS FIRE

If you don't understand fire, you could join the 6,000 Americans who die in fires every year, or the 100,000 people who are injured. Most of them didn't know what fire was like until it was too late.

FIRE IS

FAST

In 30 seconds a simple flame can get completely out of control. That's how quickly curtains catching fire from a space heater can turn into a major fire. In as little as two minutes the room can become life-threatening — in as little as five minutes your house can be engulfed in flames.

FIRE IS

HOT

Fire's heat can be even more threatening than its flames. The air gets so hot it can sear your lungs, not letting you breathe...so hot your clothing fuses to your skin.

FIRE IS

DARK

You may think fire is bright, but it actually becomes pitch black as smoke rolls down from the ceiling. Imagine yourself blindfolded and terrified, trying to find your way out — that's what the darkness of fire is like.

FIRE IS

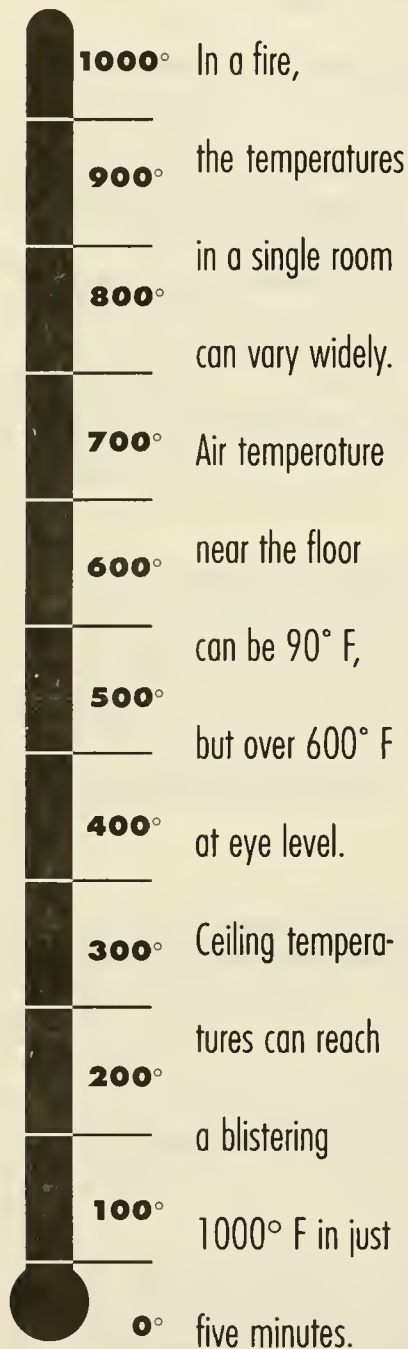
SMOKE AND GASES

Smoke and toxic gases kill more people than flames do. Fire uses up the oxygen you need and produces poisonous gases that kill. Breathing even small amounts of these gases can make you disoriented and drowsy. You could pass out and die in minutes.



STARTLING FACTS ABOUT

FIRE



FLASHOVER

happens when everything in a room — from an armchair to the t.v. set — becomes super heated and bursts into flames simultaneously. Flashover can occur in as little as three minutes.



Most fire deaths occur in the home when people are asleep — between midnight and 6:00 a.m.

**In less than two minutes,
you can pass out or even die from
poisonous**

SMOKE and GASES.



Federal Emergency Management Agency



United States Fire Administration

TITLE IV

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FROM: John Pilsworth, Rural Fire Forester, Development and Support Section, Fire Management Bureau, Forestry Division, Missoula, Montana 59801

RURAL COMMUNITY FIRE PROTECTION PROGRAM FUNDS

At this time the Department of State Lands is soliciting applications for matching funds through the federally funded, Title IV, RCFP program. Applications are accepted from fire departments, fire districts, fire companies, and other organizations involved with rural fire protection; representing communities with a population of 10,000 or less. These program grant funds are used to defray up to one half the cost of developing or improving local fire protection; including organization, training, equipment purchase or development, and fire prevention. The construction of fire stations or equipment storage facilities do not qualify.

On average about 90-100 applications are received with 50-60 approved for funding. Total money available to the State for disbursement is anticipated to be about the same as last year; or \$ 55,000. Applications should be sent to:

Department of State Lands
Forestry Division
2705 Spurgin Road
Missoula, MT 59801
Attention: RCFP

Applications must be received no later than February 16, 1990. Application forms and additional information are available from the above address, or from the following local Department of State Lands offices. Any further questions - please call John Pilsworth at 542-4273.

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
Anaconda	7916 Highway 10A West, Anaconda, MT 59711	563-6078
Billings	528 South Moore Lane, Billings, MT 59101	259-3264
Bozeman	Box 4126, Bozeman, MT 59722-4126	586-5243
Clearwater	Box 388, Greenough, MT 59836	793-5757
Conrad	Box 1456, Conrad, MT 59425	278-7869
Glasgow	RR #1 - 4212, Glasgow, MT 59230	228-2430
Hamilton	Box 713, Hamilton, MT 59840	363-1585
Helena	8001 North Montana Ave., Helena, MT 59601	444-3633
Kalispell	Box 490, Kalispell, MT 59903-0490	752-7994
Lewistown	Box 1021, Lewistown, MT 59457	538-7789
Libby	14096 U.S. Highway 37, Libby, MT 59923	293-2711
Miles City	Box 1794, Miles City, MT 59301	232-2034
Plains	Box 219, Plains, MT 59859	826-3791
Stillwater	Box 164, Olney, MT 59927	881-2371
Swan	Swan Lake, MT 59911	754-2301

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

John Pilsworth, Rural Fire Forester, Forestry Division,,Department of State Lands, 2705 Spurgin Road, Missoula, Montana 59801, Tel. 542-4273.

The Montana Department of State Lands (DSL) will host a conference of county firewardens in Lewistown, Montana on Saturday and Sunday, April 28 and 29, 1990. The conference will be held at the Park Inn (formally Yogo Inn) starting at 8:00 a.m. on the 28th, and ending at 3:30 p.m. on the 29th.

This is the third conference of its type, with the first one held in Lewistown in 1985. The favorable reports from the last two first conferences, many requests to have another, change of personnel, and the increased training and use of county resources in mutual aid fire control make this upcoming conference a timely and worthwhile endeavor.

DSL will provide information on the County/State Cooperative Program, use of State and County resources both in and out of State, training, communications, government excess property, and firefighter's liability. In addition, short presentations will be given on specific incidents and projects (with numerous outside displays). We hope to be able to address any questions county governments might have concerning the State Wildfire Protection Program, and our involvement with county fire forces.

If you have any questions concerning this conference, or need any clarification, please contact John Pilsworth at 542-4273, Tim Murphy at 542-4304, or Jerry Buhre at 538-7789. Information can also be obtained from your local Department of State Lands Representative.

NEW ADDITIONS TO THE RESOURCE CENTER

<u>Title</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
American Heat Jun89	V0341	Chevron oil refinery fire, lumber yard fire, oil blazes in FL & tire fire - Del.
American Heat Jul89	V0350	Train derailment in Calif, bridge rescue in FL, foam rubber warehouse fire, etc.
American Heat Aug89	V0353	Fatal high rise fire in GA, TV tower rescue - LA, Hackensack Chief interview, foam demo
American Heat Sep89	V0362	Magnesium fire, constr.fire in AZ, Pool drownings in Phoenix & pub ed followup
Computers in Disaster	V0364	4-hr. satellite explains how computers can be used by agencies during emergencies
Fire - 48 Hours	V0361	Video program (45 min) shows Boston high rise fire, arson info, general interest topics
FF Bill of Rights	V0358	Congressman Curt Weldon explains how this bill will help Fire Depts in the country
Haz Mats Final Rules	V0365	2-hr Teleconference with fire officials, EPA & OSHA explains fire dept HM reg's
Heat Stress/ChemSuits	V0348	3-hr video explains how FF's can be very stressed in confined Haz Mat suits
Helena Train Explosion	V0356	1-hr video gives recap of Feb89 train explosion and has various video cuts
Integrated EMS	V0360	Gary Morris (Phoenix) explains IEMS at Chiefs Conference in Billings 9/89
Last Great Challenge	V0354	4-Hr. Teleconference deals with fire prev & fire safety, how they are important!
Lightweight Roofs	K0051	Instr. Kit for 3-Hr class on lightweight roof construction, LP, video & ov's
Protective Actions	V0357	Anatomy of decision making for Haz Mat emergencies, 4-Hr. includes Helena spot
Memorial Program (FF)	V0359	Video taped slide program with audio narrations giving honor to FF's
Pulse Sept 89	V0363	New EMS video series, Sioux City air line crash, air services, 45 min.
Radioactive Emerg's	V0345	2-day school dealing with 1st response to radioactive transportation emerg's

1

+

DATE	COURSE	LOCATION
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May 1990

2 - 3

(Tentative)

19 - 20

Tactical Operations For Company
Officers - Part II, (TOC II)
Determining Fire Cause (\$25 Fee)
Ed Plaughter, Instructor

FSTS
Great Falls

June 1990

14 - 16

Volunteer Fire Fighters Convention

Corvallis

REGISTRATION FORM

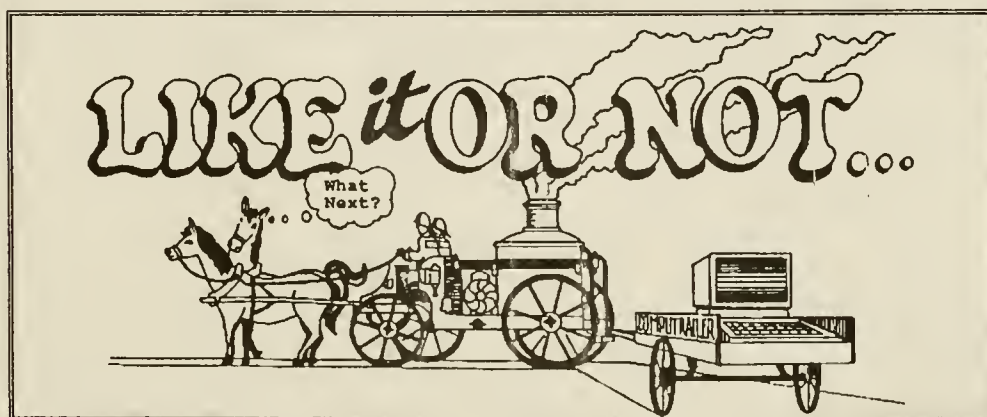
Course: _____

Date: _____

Name _____ Address _____

Department _____ Daytime Phone _____

Return to: Montana Fire Services Training School; 2100 16th Avenue South;
Great Falls, Montana 59405-4997 Phone: 761-7885



HELP WANTED:

<u>Department</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Address/Phone</u>	<u>Closing Date</u>
City of Maple Grove	Fire Chief- Fire Marshal	City Admin. Fernbrook, LA 55369	January 15
West Park Hospital	Training Officer	West Park Hospital Cody, WY	
Clark County Vancouver, WA	Fire Marshal	206-699-2456	Jauary 2
Richfield	Fire Chief	Personnel Decisions St. Paul, MN	January 5
City of La Grande	Division Chief- Fire Marshal	LaGrande Fire Dept. Box 670, LaGrande, OR 97850	

FIRE GUARD NEWSLETTER
Montana Fire Services Training School
2100 16th Avenue South
Great Falls MT 59405-4997



BULK RATE